

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Precipitate Retreat of Bragg into Georgia

HE IS FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY OUR FORCES.

Gen. Rosecrans's Advance at Rome, Ga.

Bragg Endeavoring to Join Johnston.

MURKIN, Friday, July 17, 1863.
Gen. Hurlbut's scouts arrived at Corinth to-day from Decatur and Jacksonville. They report that Bragg was retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Rosecrans's forces. Rosecrans's advance was reported to beat Rome, Ga.

The scouts report that Bragg was endeavoring to make a junction with Johnston, and that desertions from his army were numerous.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Escape of Lee—Delay of our Army for Pennsylvania—Sketch of the Country and the People of Maryland—Antietam—The Army—Indignation at the Riots in New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BIRMINGHAM, Md., Thursday, July 16, 1863.

Headquarters arrived here yesterday, and the army is-day congregating around in preparation to crossing the Potomac for another campaign in Virginia. For this it awaits pontoons. We are afflicted with another pontoon delay at a momentous period. Our destination is not for letter-writers to reveal. There is a sense of the indolence experienced by all in being precisely where we were last year, with Richmond as far off as ever. Headquarters are encamped in precisely the same grove, the soldiers are robbing the same farm-houses of their poultry and pigs, and worry the female inmates all day to make bread for them. The inmates of these houses are often very well treated people, and do not much enjoy their foundation of course for a soldier's entering their kitchens and loitering for hours upon their steps and piazza's. Past existence engenders a sense of great insecurity in their presence. Kitchen utensils are appropriated for camp use, and dishes and plates are laid down without compunction. There are many who pay no heed to the conductors who pass by all they capture, but as a class people prefer to admire their exploits without personal contact. As the spiritualists say, their magnetism is deterrent. This conduct of our soldiers has been the cause in Pennsylvania as in Maryland, of compensation for Rebel soldiers in the North, the tick of owing so much in Virginia during the coming trip. A similar sad programme of deprivation will therefore, be enacted by the Virginians, Union and Secession alike, as has been suffered for two seasons.

The story of the Rebel escape, has, as this, been heard of and well discussed. Their strong position on Salisbury heights, whereby had thrown up earthworks for miles, rendered an attack upon them hazardous, unless with a certainty that part of their army had crossed. Our system is defective, and the rebels fully paid. Our way is not worthy of intelligence at the opportune moment. There are many during our march with empty pockets, and without money to earth who would readily risk hanging where the chance existed of a moderate fortune. Such men are not searched for. Services of such kind are compensated by presents of \$50 to \$500, and no satisfaction is obtained for the money. Neither is there any charge in this period.

Widening Maryland, and along south and east, especially in the interior, there are few roads, and a road is nearly rich, arable, with improvements, as \$50 to \$100 an acre. Without improvement, at \$20 to \$30. The country is beautiful, and should be filled with a future people. Cloud-clothing mountains, sombre valleys, rocky streams and singing waterfalls. Unfortunately its denizens are similar to those of Southern Pennsylvania, ignorant and unprogressive persons of the humblest German descent. The towns and villages show many exceptions to this, but the few educated residents of the rural districts complain much of their miseries leading their lives. Hagerstown is fairly thriving a decimated, but Williamsport, which claims in equally pretentious letters upon its map, is a shabby old town, down plain, with scarcely a presentable house to show any sign of prosperity. The Bank is its grandest edifice. It is a two story brick, and the president occupies the upper part with his family. The Sparrowsburg houses are neat but small. Many of stone are mingled with those of brick and wood. Here commences a social feature, similar to that found in other Slave States communities, often seen henceforward down the banks of the Potomac to Washington. Mingled with a plainer class, are persons of elegance and high breeding, who could not be excelled for these characteristics in any city. Their farms vary from two hundred to five hundred acres, but their wealth has been much reduced since the war by a loss of negroes. The ladies lead to household labor with much grace, and exhibit great activity in their compulsory duties of baking bread and preparing meals for soldiers. In offering payment a girl is apt to hesitate for fear of affronting, but the fifty cents is asked and taken with a sang-froid which custom has rendered perfect. The castle-ship is, however, always inflicted upon a senior lady of the family, the young ones will have nothing to do with it. A fact worth remarking is the external thriftiness of many farm dwellings. The whitewash is worn off, and the fence pasture reveals numerous patches of late. A visitor expects to find degraded inmates, and is astonished to meet polished men and women of the world. The custom of Slave States does not exact close attention to doubtful appearances either outward or inward. It simply demands personal style.

The field of Antietam has lost all trace of last year's desolation, and smiles with golden wheat, scented clover, and Laurentian corn. A close examination may perceive a torn tree, but that is all. A little by & 30 church or school-house still stands, perched with bats, and invariably defaced by the rude drawings and semi-savage inscriptions of soldiers, both Federal and Union. Art loses little among the skin of either army. Among the many attempts at elimination upon the walls of numerous buildings, I have not seen that showed proficiency. The same with music. Regimental bands have been abolished by the Government, and efforts have been made to create new ones from among the soldiers. In a few cases only has success been attained. Men with gifts, and who take delight in their exercises, do not want to be killed, and do not join armies. On occasions we find a few who join as officers for political ends, but they soon become bored with the monotony of their regime, and are glad to resume when a regimental change is made.

Giant impudence is expressed here at the resistance to drafting in New-York. Gen. Meade has sent here his headquarters Provost Guard, a battalion of the 8th Regulars, under Capt. French. It numbers among its officers Capt. Weston, son of the deceased General of the name. The resistance seems to seek honor in the late note, by a large class of the people, who show that the abolition of slavery is the only policy before us. The condition of our troops must follow. Education and physical well-being must be furnished for all, or with the increase of population, blood will again flow.

T. M. S.

A Battle Spoiled for Want of an Enemy.

—The Army Eager for Fight—The Bridge Finished—Elkhorn's Gallantry at Williamsport—Fighting in the Army against the New-York Rebels—Our Advance Crossing the Potomac.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BIRMINGHAM, Md., July 16, 1863.

We are again a lone born army, without accompany, dragging the tail of our coat through the land for Gen. Lee to tread upon, but it is absurdly suspected that Gen. Lee has "promised his wife" not to fight any more. Anyway, he has left the company of the Army of the Potomac for the better bred society of

the Army of the Cumberland.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII....NO. 6,956.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MORGAN'S GUERRILLA INVASION.

His Forces Scattered in all Directions.

LARGE NUMBERS OF THEM CAPTURED.

Prospect of the Capture of the Whole Force.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 20, 1863.

Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio River yesterday, near Coolevile, but was prevented by a gunboat. One hundred and forty Rebels were killed and drowned. A thousand prisoners were captured, with their artillery. Among the prisoners are Col. Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, brother of John. The band was scattered among the hills. Gen. Judah is confident of capturing the balance of the party to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 20.

On Saturday morning Morgan's forces were overtaken near Pomeroy by Generals Hobson and Judah, who had formed a junction; Morgan, finding himself in close quarters, and learning that the ford at Buffington Island was well guarded, broke up his band into small squads in order to escape. One squad, with six pieces of artillery, made for the crossing at Buffington. Our gunboats drove them back, with the loss of 150 killed and drowned. Our cavalry charged and captured the battery, killing a number of the rebels.

Col. Woldford and Shuckford succeeded in capturing one lot of 575 and another of 275, besides numerous squads; making in all over 1,000 prisoners.

Gen. Pendleton wounded, Gen. Heth wounded slightly; he is here, as is also Gen. Pendleton. Gen. G. T. Anderson wounded in the fleshly part of the leg; he is here. Gen. R. J. Semmes wounded through femoral artery, but not dangerously; he had a tourniquet applied to it at once. Gen. Jenkins (cavalry) is wounded in head and is here. Gen. Simon is wounded and here, but not severely. I think Gen. Pettigrew is reported wounded but not severely. Gen. Wade Hampton is also said to be wounded in leg, and with it is reported, lost it.

The following field-officers have been either killed or captured:

Col. Thomas, 3d Georgia, wounded.

Col. Mauger, 2d Georgia, killed.

Col. Brown, 2d Georgia, wounded.

Major Gray—Georgia wounded.

Col. Carrington, 1st Virginia, wounded, reported since.

Col. Delawyer, South Carolina, killed.

Col. Kennedy, South Carolina, wounded.

Col. E. G. Edwards, 2d Virginia, killed.

Lieut.-Col. L. M. Moore, 1st Mississippi, wounded.

Col. H. R. Muller, 1st Mississippi, killed.

Col. Carter, 1st Mississippi, killed.

Col. Gilmer, 1st Mississippi, wounded.

Col. Henry Jones, 1stth Virginia, badly wounded.

Col. Price, 1st Virginia, reported wounded.

Col. Slocum, 2d Virginia, wounded.

Col. W. L. Parsons, Virginia, reported killed.

Col. W. H. Parker, Virginia, wounded, in enemy's hand.

Col. W. A. Atkinson, 1st Virginia, killed.

Col. A. A. Alston, 1st Virginia, killed.

Col. J. B. Wescott, 2d Georgia, wounded.

Col. W. H. Muller, 1st Georgia, killed.

Col. W. H. Muller, 1st Georgia, wounded.

<p